



RESERVIST

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Active Duty Training Policy

Information about the Coast Guard's policy for active duty for training has been published. This policy became effective 1 July 1953.

Training within units performs a dual function, that of training as a group and also individual or rate training. A policy has been adopted wherein the type of active duty for training offered annually will alternate in successive fiscal years between group training and rate training. For example, in fiscal year 1954, individual training will be conducted for officers and enlisted men in their specialties, and the following year all hands attached to their units will undergo group training.

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Uniform Allowance

Chief petty officers of the Reserve who reported for active duty for training for less than 6 months, or first reported for inactive duty training (drill pay status), during the period 11 September 1950 through 15 May 1951 are entitled to \$150 payment for initial clothing allowance regardless of the fact that they may have previously received a similar payment.

Men who were paid during that period and whose pay accounts were subsequently adjusted to recover such payments will now be reimbursed.

Men who became entitled during that period and whose claims for clothing allowances are pending, should now receive settlement.

Your Reserve Command

In order to better acquaint Reservists with the officers who are currently responsible for Coast Guard Reserve affairs, this first issue will begin by introducing the Headquarters Reserve command and the District Directors of Reserve.

At Headquarters: Vice Admiral Merlin O'Neill, USCG, Commandant.
Rear Admiral J. A. Hirshfield, USCG, Flag Officer in charge of Reserve Affairs.

Captain G. A. Knudsen, USCG, Chief of the Reserve Division.

District Directors of Reserve:

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5th Coast Guard District
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LCDR H. F. GIPE, USCGR (Acting)
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Miami, Florida

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8th Coast Guard District
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New Orleans 9, Louisiana

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9th Coast Guard District
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Cleveland 15, Ohio

CDR E. H. HOUGHTALING, USCG
11th Coast Guard District
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Long Beach 2, California

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The Coast Guard Reservist

Official Coast Guard Photo

Justice Seaman Robert D. White of ORTUPS 05-425, Miami, Florida, receives the Coast Guard Commandant's Commendation Ribbon from CDR George W. Holtzman, USCG, former Director of Reserve, 7th Coast Guard District. White risked his life to rescue a drowning 13 year-old boy on August 9, 1952, in the Bayou St. John, New Orleans.

TRAINING POLICY--Cont. from p. 1

During those fiscal years when group training is being conducted, Reserve personnel who are not members of Coast Guard organized units, will receive their training in affiliation with such a unit if possible.

Types of individual active duty for training available to the Reservist are divided into four groups: Armed Service Training Schools, District Schools, Navy Cruises, and other duty. The fourth group covers all training not included in the first three. A complete list of schools' locations, course lengths, and other information applying to the first three types of training is available in District offices.

Eligibility for training duty includes physical qualifications, execution of a Loyalty Oath, qualifications for the school or type of training desired, and, in the case of officers, submission of an Officer Qualification Questionnaire (form NavPers 309).

A limited number of Reservists may be assigned two weeks duty for training at Headquarters, District Offices, or other Coast Guard units afloat or ashore.

Commission Acceptances

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 changed the period of appointments in the Coast Guard Reserve from three years to that of an indefinite term, thus eliminating the necessity of continued renewal of commission.

Correspondence received at Headquarters indicates that there is considerable misunderstanding relative to the term "indefinite commission". It is desired to point out that the term "indefinite commission" does not mandatorily bind the officer to a lifelong contract. Any policy which is established by the Secretary of the Treasury relative to acceptance of resignations is just as applicable to officers serving in indefinite commissions as it would have been if the three-year term were still existent.

This change in the law made uniform the appointments of officers of all Reserve components with the result that all commissioned officers now serve at "the pleasure of the President" and all warrant officers now serve at "the pleasure of the Secretary".

Approximately 88 percent of all Coast Guard Reserve officers have accepted appointments for an indefinite term. This high rate of acceptance has been gratifying and evidences a continuing interest in the Coast Guard Reserve.

Policy for Advancement to CPO Is Established

You will be interested in the policy of examination for advancement to CPO (Acting) recently established by the Commandant, especially if you're a first class petty officer.

Necessary qualifications include time as first class (don't forget that active duty time counts), time in your particular unit, enough active duty for training time, and a recommendation for you to take the CPO exam.

If you meet all those qualifications and want to be examined, the District Commander will assign you to an operating unit of the regular Coast Guard for a two-weeks period of active duty. This period may be in addition to your two-weeks active duty for training if you have already had it this year.

During this time, you'll be given the chance to show just how good a CPO you would make. Your abilities and potentialities will be carefully judged on the basis of your work and performance of duty.

You will also be given a written CPO examination. This exam, covering mathematics, military requirements, and professional subjects, is comparable to the service-wide CPO exams of the Coast Guard.

Your test goes to Headquarters for grading along with the recommendations and appraisals that have been made on you during the two weeks.

Then, if you are fully qualified, notification of your advancement to CPO (Acting) will soon be on its way from Headquarters and another important milestone in your Reserve career is behind you.

Reserve Training Manual Out

The first two parts of the Training Manual for the Coast Guard Reserve have been completed and distributed to organized units. The manual has been designated Coast Guard publication CG-276.

Part One, Administration of Training, contains information about the training program with chapters devoted to general information, administrative procedures, flow of personnel, the training officer, the instructor, active duty for training, and training aids. Part Two consists of the lesson outlines for the Seaman Recruit curriculum, answer supplements to the Recruit workbook, and a bibliography of publications and other training aids for the curriculum.

Other curricula are now being prepared. These include Seaman Apprentice, Seaman, and Fireman. They will be distributed in the future for insertion in the manual.

The manual is designed to indoctrinate the individual and prepare him for advancement in rating. Allowances have been made for variations of physical facilities at different training centers. The tactical training unavailable during training year will be emphasized during the active duty for training period.

Although a degree of standardization is established by the manual, the instructor is allowed latitude in presenting the material. In fact, he is encouraged to expand the material for effectiveness and interest.

As the trainee completes each curriculum, he will take an examination for advancement in rating. This feature eliminates the requirement of passing a correspondence course for advancement.

Good Work, All!

Here's the breakdown of last quarter's figures on Reservists who participated in active duty for training.

BY GROUP

	Officers	Enlisted
ORTUPS	82	1097
ORTUAG	32	26
VTU	40	
INTER-SERVICE	25	
AVIATION	14	4
UNASSIGNED	15	8

BY LENGTH OF TIME

No. of days	Officers	Enlisted
1 - 5	58	12
6 - 10	8	77
11 - 15	143	1292

RESERVE COMMAND--

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CDR R. S. LECKY, USCG
12th Coast Guard District
934 Appraisers Building
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco 26, California

LCDR A. H. SAMPSON, USCGR
13th Coast Guard District
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Seattle 4, Washington

LCDR R. T. LEARY, USCGR
14th Coast Guard District
Post Office Box 4010
Honolulu, T. H.

CDR R. W. THRESHER, USCG
17th Coast Guard District
P. O. Box 2991, Community Bldg
Juneau, Alaska

Reserve Policy Boards

District Reserve Policy Boards met during September and their recommendations will be considered Headquarters Policy Board will convene prior to 1 January 1954.

The Headquarters Policy Board is convened at least annually for the purpose of considering, recommending, and reporting to the Secretary of the Treasury on Reserve policy matters in accordance with Section 407 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

Spar Attends Stanford

Lieutenant Ellen M. Sorensen has been selected by the Coast Guard to attend Stanford University this year for a twelve month's course in Personnel Training and Administration. The course is provided as a project under the service's Post Graduate Training Program and Lieutenant Sorensen is the first SPAR to be designated for this type of assignment.

Commissioned in the Coast Guard Reserve August 1943, Lieutenant Sorensen holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from Fresno State Teachers College and a Master's Degree in Education from the University of Southern California.

Organized Reserve Billets Open

The Coast Guard Organized Reserve training program now has billets open for enlisted Reservists of all rates who wish to join Port Security or Vessel Augmentation Training Units. Here is an excellent opportunity to advance in rating and earn retirement points by attending meetings one night a week. Unit members receive a full day's pay for each weekly drill attended, and are also provided the opportunity to perform two weeks active duty for training each year. For full information write to your District Director of the Reserve.

New Orders Form

New standard forms (CG-3453) have been set up to be used for the issuance of all active duty for training orders. Administrative and clerical personnel should give particular attention to the sections of the form devoted to the following information; pay and allowances, clearances, and endorsements.

1954 Training Funds

Congress appropriated \$2,500,000 for carrying out the Reserve Training Program in the 1954 fiscal year, ending 30 June 1954. Since funds are insufficient to permit ADFT for all Reservists, priority will be given to members of organized units.

As of 1 September 1953 there were 77 organized units, 20 Vessel Augmentation and 57 Port Security, in commission in the Coast Guard Reserve organized unit program. On that date there were 5,140 Coast Guard Reserve personnel assigned to the units in a drill pay status, 642 officers and 4,498 enlisted.

National Defense Medal

The National Defense Service Medal was established by executive order of the President dated 22 April 1953. Coast Guard Personnel, Regular and Reserve, who served on extended active duty during any period subsequent to 27 June 1950 and a terminal date to be fixed by the Secretary of Defense will be eligible for the award. Regulations governing the eligibility of Coast Guard personnel will soon be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. Requests for the issuance of this medal should not be made until further information has been promulgated.



Trainees, waterfront patrol, prepare to relieve the watch. Organized Reserve training units, ORTUPC 13-930, Seattle, Washington

Reserve Appointments to Expire

Officers who have turned down an offer of appointment for an indefinite period, and who do not have an obligated period of service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, are reminded that their status in the Coast Guard Reserve will be terminated at the completion of their current three-year appointment unless they accept an indefinite commission prior to that time.

Officers who do have a period of obligated service and who have not yet accepted an indefinite appointment will have their current three-year appointments involuntarily extended to cover their period of obligated service. In addition, it is now the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury not to tender promotions to Reserve officers who have not accepted indefinite appointments.

Income Tax Deductions for Reservists

A recent ruling by the Bureau of Internal Revenue held that members of the Organized units of the Armed Forces who attend authorized drills under competent orders are engaged in the pursuit of a trade or business within the meaning of (Section 23(a) (1) (A) of) the Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, a member of an Organized unit who is required to travel between his principal place of business or employment and the place where the drills are held, from which trips he returns at night, may deduct the costs of transportation thereby incurred as ordinary and necessary business expenses. If expenses are incurred for transportation between his residence and the place where drills are held, a Reservist is entitled to deduct an amount not to exceed that which it would have cost him to go from his principal place of employment, but not to exceed actual expenses. This ruling does not apply to members of the Volunteer Reserve.

Important Courses Available

Navy training courses in instructor training and classification procedures are available to Coast Guard Reservists.

The courses are designed to produce instructors and administrative personnel who are trained to intelligently classify and channel the abilities of the Reservist.

The two courses are the Naval Instructor Training Course and the Classification Procedure Course. There is a need for Reservists to be assigned to these schools.

Each unit's training officer, and officers and petty officers engaged

in training, should be given the chance to attend the Naval Instructor Training Course. It will develop their teaching skills and stress the importance of training aids and practical experience when they are instructing. The course is of value to the instructor, the unit itself, and the entire Reserve.

The Classification Procedure Course training is valuable because a classification program is planned for the future. This program will insure that an individual strikes for his proper rating so all Reserve manpower will be efficiently used. Officers with personnel or administrative ability and petty officers who can type should be urged to apply for this training from each unit.

Active Status Pool Reservists are eligible to attend the classification course.

The Naval Instructor Training Course is given at Navy schools in Norfolk, San Diego, and Great Lakes. In addition, they are given as District Reserve Training at all Naval District Headquarters.

The Classification Procedure Course is given at all Naval District Headquarters.

More detailed information will be furnished by your Reserve Director upon request.

First Issue

With this issue, the Coast Guard inaugurates the publication of a monthly periodical entitled "The Coast Guard Reservist". The purpose of this publication is the dissemination of up-to-date information of interest to all Coast Guard Reservists, on active and inactive duty. Readers are encouraged to forward articles of general interest and action pictures to: The Coast Guard RESERVIST, Commandant (PR), U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C.

"Anniversary Year" Change

The term "anniversary year" has been changed as it applies to recording retirement points earned by Coast Guard Reservists. For persons who were members of the Reserve on 1 July 1949, the anniversary year begins 1 July as long as service is continuous.

Those who enter, or re-enter, the Coast Guard Reserve after 1 July 1949, have an anniversary year that begins on the date of entry, or re-entry. Personnel in this category will keep that date of anniversary as long as service is continuous. This information is of extreme interest to all Coast Guard Reserve personnel who earn retirement points under PL 810, and concerns, in particular, Directors of Reserve who are responsible for keeping accurate point record cards, Form CG-3034.

Personnel Reports

Annual fitness reports are required for all Reserve officers except those who have been referred to the Retired List, Inactive Status List, or for those officers who have not been issued officers' Qualification Record Jackets (NAVPERS 305).

Annual Fitness Reports are especially valuable since they are one basis on which an officer's fitness for promotion is determined. Commanding Officers of Organized and Volunteer Units are responsible for the preparation and forwarding of these reports for officers in their units.

Annual qualifications reports are required for all Reserve officers on inactive duty including those on the Inactive Status List. These must be submitted in duplicate via the District Commander to the Reserve Director who will file a copy in the officer's Qualification Record Jacket and forward the original to Headquarters. For the information of all Reservists, Section 258 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 directs the up-to-date maintenance of "personnel records of each member of Reserve components."

Immunization Program for Reserve

A program of immunization has been established for members of Coast Guard Organized Training Units and those taking inter-service training. It affects personnel in these categories who have not been previously immunized against typhoid, tetanus and smallpox. The plan will also insure up-to-date booster immunization for those previously immunized.

Since the purpose of the Coast Guard Training Program is to provide personnel who are available for immediate active duty in case of mobilization, maintenance of immunizations is a vital factor. At time of mobilization, water supplies, sewage disposals and other sanitation equipment may have been completely destroyed. A trained Reservist who has not received necessary immunization would be of little value during such an emergency.

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